SERIOUS.

The Treasury Department in a Sea of Trouble.

The Staty Manuscof Dollars of Bonds that Multiplication of outer civing Secretary hatter transmess. The Bankers

- to permit him to in-

manks in spate intruthful as-

t money market on this government is relief of Wal

THE HEIDENHEIMERS.

the beauting for the Heldenhel-Trand, Alleging Prand of Conspiracy.

2.0. and improve-tiver homestead. I Loring and as in their charge for to 1880. Samson in the district court alleging that were indebted \$00 collected property. The judg-son Heldenheimer is on the ground that perjury, all of

with Samson Heidenheimer for the purpose with Samson Heidenneimer for the purpose of defrauding plaintiffs of their property. The improvements on this property comprise the Heidenheimer homestead, built at a cost of nearly \$50,000, and complainants seek to recover, not only the ground and improvements, but rent for nearly twenty years, claiming that the improvements on the ground were not made in good faith. The suit is against NR. FOSTER AS A BORROWER.

In the executors for the reason that they are necessary parties, inasmuch as Samson Heidenheimer is dead. The petition is sworn to by Richard T. Loring, the only heir living, and the suit is brought by Spencer, Lovejoy & Sampson.

In accordance with the rules of Protec members of the company was presented to President Henry R. Early to call a meeting for to-night at the city hall. In response to the petition Mr. Early calls the company to meet to-night to transact important busi-ness. All members are urged to be present

New York Alliance.

Hornell syllis, N. Y., April 23.—The delegates to the state Farmers Alliance convention, which has been in session for a day or two, got down to business this morning. The convention, which is partially that of the National Alliance, read resolu-tions and adopted them. The Ocala plat-

CLARKSON TALKS.

REPUBLICAN PRESS CIRCULA-TION MUST BE INCREASED.

Clarkson Thinks that Cleveland Will Lead the Democracy, but Straddles the Fence on Blaine and Harrison.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—The Herald this evening prints a long interview with Hon, J. S. Clarkson, president elect of the Republican league, who is making a brief stop here en route to Paris to join his famstop sere en rolle to Paris to join his tam-ily. Mr. Clarkson says: "The failure of your men to participate in politics is a weak-ness of the Republican party in New Eng-land. I believe New England Democracy has out generated its Republican opponents in that respect. They have as leaders soms of the founders of Republicanism. The Republican party must utilize their young

will figure in the next campaign and ought to. Wealth should be evenly divided. Something is ready for correction when one living. The increase of wealth should be more evenly distributed." He defined reciprocity as an optional free trade and said that the Republican party

favored limited reciprocity and the Demo-cratic party universal reciprocity. He thought the McKinley bill would grow in popularity when fully understood.

"Do you interpret the Cincinnati convention as favoring Blaine instead of Hur-

I was not at the convention, so I could not assume to judge its sentiments," was the reply.

"It is said that you are personally out for Biame as against the renomination of the

The next Republican candidate for pres ident." said Clarkson, "must be a man broad enough to cover this land and able to administer justice on all different interests with true regard to all national interests.

President Harrison has made a faithful executor in every public sense, and is lacking only in personal popularity, which gives the main power of electricity in politics. He has demonstrated his qualities fully, and his very intelligent ability is not second to any American living, not even to his phenomenal secretary of state." The Republican candidate must be a man

who can obtain the solidity of the party in the great agricultural region west of the Mississippi. The candidate must not only Mississippi. The candidate must not only be near to the people, but must not be far from the farm. All political parties will go more closely to the farms hereafter than they have in the past fifty years.

"The farmers are going to assert them-ves in all public affairs and for the good the race." Clarkson said. "I believe eveland will be the next Democratic adidate. His personal views on silver question do not quite to the South and West, but will make them suit. He feels that the of people will trust him any way, and, as Western and Southern Democracy be eve in him as the man of destiny, he can accessfully hypnotise them on the silver mestion, and I think he is doing it. Exresident Cleveland is one of the smartest officians that his party has ever had, and e Republican party has always underes-

imated him in this respect.
"To win in 1892 we must bring up the Republican newspaper circulation to meet that of the Democratic party, as in its cir-culation tens of millions of arguments are sent by the Democratic press directly to the houses of the voters."

TEXAS MILITIA.

PERMANENT CAMP GROUNDS DESIRED -- SEALED BIDS

Solicited, the Same to be on File May 9. Eighty Acres, Well Watered, and on a Railroad.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 22.—Gen. H. B. Stoddard, chairman of the committee on samp grounds, appointed at the last meeting of the Texas Volunteer Guard associaon held at Gaiveston in February, has ast made his report, stating that it is the esire of the militia to have a permanent comp ground, and inviting sealed offers from such localities, towns or rities as will donate eighty acres of land or such camp. The land must be suitably ated on a railroad, and have an abun office at 12 o'clock, May 9, 1891.

A FLOATER FOUND.

Dead Body of an Unknown Fished Out of the Bay Near Galveston-Bond Given for Appearance.

Special to the Cazette. GALVESTON, TEX., April 28 .- W. C. Bonles, the young man who last night shot ose Casentini, an Italian groceryman, for sulting his little nine-year-old sister, had preliminary hearing to-day and was held a \$1600 bond for his appearance before the next term of criminal court.

Bond was promptly given. The dead body of an unknown man was and floating in the bay near the Fort oint light and brought to the city last ight. It was not identified at the in-Point light and brought quest, and he was buried in the potter's field this evening. He was of medium height, well proportioned, with dark hair and eyes, clean shaven and bald on back of the head. On his person were found a silver watch, pair of spectacles, a colored silk handkerchief, a white linen handkerthe suit is brought believe the freeden-being a party to the fraud and colluding since the freeden-being a party to the fraud and colluding since to take place April 26, and \$1.20 in cash.

THE WAR SPEC

Blowing Away, But Complications Are Still Dangerous.

THE BOERS FILIBUSTERING.

The News Promptly Conveyed to the President of the Boers and He is Frightened.

A Magazine Explodes in Italy with Fearful Effect-England Perfects an Alliance Treaty With Italy-Chilian Warfare.

Dangerous Complications.

Care Town, April 23. - Telegrams received here from Pretoria, capital of Transvaal, a South African republic, on April 19, au-nounced that a Boer "trek" or expedition, with the consent of Portugal, was upon the point of leaving Transvall with the object of establishing a republic in either Mashona-land or Manicaland territory, in connection with which the British and Portuguese authorities are now engaged in several disputes. This with the consent of Portugal, was upon the and Portuguese authorities are now engaged in several disputes. This project, the telegram added, if carried out would affect Manica territory, claimed by England and Portugal. Since that time the Lisbon government has received intimation through official channels that the Portuguese government was an the Portuguese government was ap-parently counting a visit of the British fleet to Lisbon. Lord Salisbury is understood to have instructed Sir George Glynn Petre, British embassador at Lisbon, to call the attention of the Lisbon govern-ment to the reported Boer expedition and to the detention of the Sir John Willoughly expedition and to other and similar matters which have caused the relations between Great Britain and Portugal to assume a dangerously strained aspect. Lord Salis-bury was not contented with entering a protest against the reported expedi-tion of the Boers, but the British premier, through the foreign office, promptly com-municated with Sir Henry Brogan, local rovernor of the British, high commissione; governor of the British, high commissioner and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony, with the result that the latter, with equal promptness, placed himself in communica-tion with the president of Transvaal, Paul

Kreiger.
The substance of the British governor's communication to the president of the Boers was that the projected Boer "trek" into Mashonaland, with a view of establishing a new republic, would be treated as an act of hostility to her majesty, the Queen

of England.

To this distinct declaration President
Kreiger has just replied. He says that he
has dampened the projected "trek," and
that in addition he has sent messages to
prominent Boers, who are suspected of
having been leaders of the movement, with a determination to still more clearly impress upon them the necessity of not taking any action which might lead to a complication between the government of Transvan and the government of Great Britain. On the other hand, it is understood that the Portuguese government has assured the British guess government has assured the British government that Portugal has not in any way countenanced the Boers' projected raid, and should the Boers obey the injunctions of their president this incident, which threatened to have serious consequences, may be said to have blown over.

The Boers have your area, way, grafty.

The Boers, however, are a very crafty race, and their desire to meddle with the territory about which Portugal and Great Eritain are disputing may yet lead to dau-gerous complications.

Powder Magazine Explodes.

Rome, April 23.—At about 7 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion shook this city to its foundations, spreading terror and dismay on all sides. The immense powder magazine at Pozze-Pantalo, four kilometres from here, exploded and caused immense damage to the neighbor-ing fort, which was filled with soldiers. state the officers in con the fort heard a rumbling sound previous to the final explosion and hastily ordered the soldiers to leave the fort and succeeded in averting the terrible disaster. As it was, several peasants in the vicinity of the explosion were killed outright and a number of others more or less injured. The magazine contained 250 tons of powder. Cause unknown. Rumor says that five people have been killed, in addition to a inree number of wounded. houses were reduced to ashes. King Humbert and the ministry were promptly on hand, lending material help in caving

cupola of the house of parliament, after the explosion, shook vie lently and then collapsed with a terrific

after the explosion were never before equaled in dramatic effect during the hisory of Rome.
All the thoroughfares were strewn with

bricks, stones, splinters and other debris, hurled there by the force of the powerful

The people were rushing, pale with fear, about the streets, trying to seek consolution from others equally terrified.

LATER—Further facts are gradually com-ing to light in regard to the shock which spread so much terror throughout Rome and its neighborhood this morning. All houses within the radius of a kilomoter of the scene of the explosion are seriously damaged. King Humbert, who was heartily cheered whenever his presence becam known to the populace and soldiery, use his own carriage to convey the wounded

people to the hospital.

The races, which include the Italian derby, which were to have been run this afternoon have been postponed on account of the explosion. The shock which caused Rome to tremble did not spare the vatican. That venerated pile shock with the rest of the Roman buildings when the force of the explosion was felt, and several of the fa mous historical stained glass windows of the stained glass in the royal staircase pre-sented to Pope Pius IX. by the king of Ba-varia, were also seriously damaged. SIGNOR NICOTRA, minister of the interior, stated in the cham-

eight persons were injured at the scen explosion and that about two hundred persons in this city were slightly hurt. The minister of war said that there were 265 tons of powder in the magazine but none of the explosive balestite was stored there. It is surmised that the explosion resulted from slow combustion of

powder. King Humbert received an ovation on visiting the hospital where the injured are being cared for.

Evening—It is now learned that seven

lives were lost.

An Alliance With Italy. St. Petersburg, April 23 .- The Novosti says it is certain that Lord Salisbury con-cluded a treaty of galliance with Italy.

Advising a Treaty.

LISBON, April 23.—The Portugese officers claim that the stoppage of the Willoughby expedition was not a breach of the modus vivendi with England, because, owing to the British attitude at Mossikezza, the state had been declared closed. A Portuguese paper, in an article on the Pungwe river inrident, urged the government to conclude a treaty with England quickly, good or bad, to avoid fresh complications. Other papers to avoid fresh complications. Other papers make similar recommendations, and well informed people in high positions expect that a treaty will be signed before that modus vivendi expires, and that there will be time for the orders to reach Fort Salis-

bury, which will prevent a conflict at Mos-

Sir George Glinn Petre, English minister here, is ill in bed, the strain of negotiations having been too much for him.

In the House of Commons.

London, April 23—The budget was sub-mitted to the house of commons this after-noon by Hon. George J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Goschen said that there was an excess of £1,760,000 over the surplus which he suggested in 1890. He said, however, that there was no certainty that a progressive increase would be maintained, as the needs of Ireland had increased the overeditions have some of the surplus of the surpl creased the expenditure by a sum of

Goschen said that the expenditures of the postoffice exceeded the estimates by £200-000, of which sum most was due to the in-crease in wages paid to the postoffice em-ployes. The government did not believe, he said, that the cheapest labor was the bast (Cheape II)

he said, that the cheapest lapor was the best. [Cheers.]
Goschen said that no less than 29,000,600 of surplus arise from the cinternal revenue duty on alcoholic spirits. There had been an increase in consumption during the year of \$18,000,000 gallons of home-made spirits. Tobacco, said Goschen, had given an in-crease of £556,000, and beer had given an

increase of £375.000.

Referring to the reduction of the national debt, Goschen said that taking into consideration the diminished liability on termina-ble annuities, the reduction during the year was £532,000 making a total reduction of over £30,000,000 during the time the pres-ent administration has been in office. [Cheers.] Goschen then reminded the house that at the same time the yearly charge for the debt has been lowered from £28,000,000 to £25,000,-000. He had sometimes been twitted in regard to the low price of consols. This was due not only to their conversion, but to the large sale of consols during the present many trust funds in less patriotic securi-

ties. [Laughter.]
Alluding to the increase in the duties of alcohol, Goschen repudiated the idea that the government was pledged to carry out the system of the purchase of public house licenses. If it raised the duties, instead of buying licenses the money would be assigned to an excellent purpose, that of technical education. It would be a doubtful boon to take off a penny abating the duty on beer and 2 pence a gallon off spirits; therefore the government had determined there should be no reduc-

had determined there should be no reduc-tion. [Hear, hear.] In regard to accounts for the coming year, Goschen estimated that the revenue would amount to £90,480,000, and that the expenditures would be £88,440,000. The expenditures, continued Goschen, had been augmented by the Irish relief works, the census and dockyard building. He proposed to apply most of the year's surplus to free education [cheers], thus redeeming the pledges of the government in an ungrugding spirit Two million pounds would be absorbed by free education if fully applied, but as this system would be introduced in September only one-half the amount named would be necessary for this financial year. Of the remaining surplus of £900,000 he remained to make £500 000 to the construcproposed to apply £500,000 to the construction of barracks and £400,000 to withdrawal of light gold from circulation.

Goschen said that the time for the production of the education bill would de-pend upon the progress of the land bill. There would be no delay on the part of the government.

A member here asked if the school funds

would be abolished in Ireland.
Goschen declined to make a pledge in that respect, but said that a portion of the money would certainly be assigned to Ireland.
Goschen invested the dry statistics of the budget with playful humor. In speaking of the increased revenues from alcohol he said the country was drinking itself into afficence, whereupon Sir Wilfred Lawson shook his head gravely. Goschen added that the increase from alcohol would be abolished in Ireland. Goschen added that the increase from alco-hol indicated that the masses were earning better wages. He calculated that the increased revenue from tobacco represented 560,000,000 extra pipes. Signs were apparent, he said, that the prosperity of the

country was approaching its zenith, but he was not apprehensive of a rapid decline. The Liberal lenders withheld criticism on the free education project for the first time in many years. There has been no change in taxation yet. The budget was fairly well received. The Gladstonians cannot oppose free education. They will merely realize a fight on the question of popular

A Free-For-All Fight.

Paris, April 23.—M. Camille Dreyfus member of the chamber of deputies, a well known journalist, editor of La Nation, and the gentleman who was sor e time ago al-most killed by Marquis Demores in a duel, most kined by Marquis Demores in a duel, presided to-day at a meeting which he had organized. Two thousand of his constituents from Twelfth arrondissement of the department of the Seine were present. The object of M. Dreyfus in calling the meeting was to refute the charges of blackmail brought against him by M. Edmond Blane of Monte Carla. An uproarious discussion intermixed with incessant quarrels, character ized the first portion of the meeting Eventually M. Dreyfus lost his temper and, jumping from the platform, began to pummel one of the electors who had been most prominent in interrupting him. A free fight, in which nearly every body present joined, followed the onslar of Dreyfus upon the interrupting ele-The speaker's platform was stormed by Dreyfus' constituents, and matters were made so lively for that gentleman that he was compelled, in order to escape very rough handling, to make his way from th teering and insulting remarks of citizens of

the Twelfth arrondisement.

The meeting, after Dreyfus' undignified exit, was continued by his constituents, who passed a resolution calling upon him

from which he escaped with difficulty by a pamphlet which was issued March 5 by M. Blanc, in which he charged Dreyfus with blackmall tactics at Monte Carlo. M. Blanc claimed that he had in his possession a document in Dreyfus' hand write

ing specifying how the proceeds of the jour-nalistic campaign against Monte Carlo hould be spared.

Blanc, in addition, requested the associa tion of Republican journalists to deal with

Dreyfus refused to fight a duel with Blane, as a result of the charges brought against him, but announced his intention of prosecuting Blane for libel.

Government Troops Defeated.

Paris, April 23.—According to dispatches received here by the Chilian delegation, having its headquarters in this city, the insurgents of Chili have fought another battle with the government troops and de-feated the latter. This last battle was fought at Iburquequ, on April 19. The loss suffered by either side is not stated. Further advices bring news that the insurgents' fleet is concentrating about Val-paraise. It is announced, however, by the insurgents that they will not bembard the city of Valparaiso.

Restrictions to be Removed. BERLIN, April 23 .- The Berliner, Nach

richten says the removal of the prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been ar-ranged for as soon as the United States government issues regulations for the carrying out of the meat inspection.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Huston, treas urer of the United States, severed his con nection with that office and left Wash here later in the evening.

ALLIANCE MEN.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Waco Convention.

NO THIRD PARTY PREDICTED.

The Demands of the Order Explained by Gen. Stockhouse of South Carolina.

Reforms Contemplated Dependent on Educational Influences - The Figure the Alliance Will Cut Politically in 1892.

NO THIRD PARTY PREDICTED.

Special to the Gazette.

Waco, Tex., April 23.-A Gazette re porter had an interview with Hon E. S. Peters, district lecturer from Calvert, and in reply to this question, "What is your opinion of the sub-treasury plan—is it a good thing for the masses!" said: "I think the sub-treasury plan, as explained by Ma-cune in his speech, would be one of the best things for the whole country at large— bankers, business, agriculturalists and the laboring classes. Think it will become a

prominent Alliance magnate from South Carolina, who spoke quite eloquently on the Financial Demunds of the Alliance."

"Without further preliminary thoughts we will proceed to the consideration of the subject assigned us. Political Action, or the

"The first declaration of purpose in our constitution is labor, for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of

in a strictly non-partisan spirit. We assume that partisan bartering of political economy is not the correct or safe method for these classes. The agricultural classes have not taken that intelligent interest in the legislation of the country and the administration of government that they should have done. They have been more confiding and less ambitious than other classes; indeed, until alarmed by the conditions that confronted them they gave little attention to the study of economic questions. In the discussion of this subject it must be kept in mind that the Alliance re-ECONOMICAL EDUCATION ust be kept in mind that the Alliance relies solely upon

lies solely upon

EDUCATIONAL METHODS
for the correction of legislative abuses
Partisan politics excite the passions and blinds the understanding. When both of the great political parties are dominated and controlled by the money powers there and controlled by the money powers there can be little hope for financial reform. The influence of the money power must be broken and the political parties brought back to a just recognition of the rights and interests of the people.

"Or the people must unite independently of the political parties to secure their rights and protect their interests. So the Alliance and kindred organizations which now belong about equally to both the old

now belong about equally to both the old parties, must reform the financial policy of one or both these parties, or the demand for financial reform must be secured independently of party politics.

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTIES.

"Let us first discuss the possibilities of financial reform by the use of the old party "What are the possibilities of bringing one or both the old parties to the support of Alliance demands! Is that possible! In the discussion of this question one must, as we have said, keep in mind the fact that Alliance reforms are dependent upon edu-cational influences and that these influences are to be exerted in a

strictly non-partisan spirit.
"To succeed on this line the people who compose the old parties must be taught to hold principle and self preservation as superior to party loyalty. The people of both parties who so held could be brought avert a common danger. If either, of the great political parties should be brought to the support of Alliance demands and should succeed in securing the control of the government, it would be Alliance suc-cess, whether called Democratic or Re-publican success. Holding principle above party and contending for a principle

INDEPENDENT OF PARTY,
Alliance success is not dependent upon party success. failure to secure our demands. working on the Alliance non-partisan prinworking on the Aliance non-partisan prin-ciple, would only postpone. It would neither defeat nor endanger the final triumph of principle. Nor would like failure in 1896—or even 1900—constitute sufficient cause for abandoment, or even for

Truth crushed to earth will rise again? Our just demands for financial reform may for a time lie prostrate on the cold, clean marble plain of truth and justice, where it can neither be

SOILED, CANCELLED NOR BURIED, but let none despair. The honest yeomanry of this country will be brought to see the truth. Let the work of non-partisan education be hopefully and patriotically pushed, and we will stand together united and free at the grave where we have buried sectional

hate and race antagonism.

"These toiling masses will see to it that
the prostrate form representing financial
reform on the cold marble plane of truth shall yet stand erect and proclaim the tri-umph of the effort now being made for honest and equal government. vised by the party here to go slow; not to raise too many issues, to settle one ques-tion at a time, and, as tariff reform is the great party question, to settle that first. Without attempting to

BELITTLE THE TARIFF QUESTION, menutine the trainer question, we submit that our party friends have chosen wisely to sidetrack and destroy our efforts to secure financial reform legislation. Tariff adjustment has been regulated to the detriment of the farmer, and the farmers of this country hold financial reform as superior trainiff adjustment. The form as superior to tariff adjustment. The never will be settled as long as the governof things to be affected by it never will be permanently fixed. Really it seems to be little better understood or nearer settled now than it was sixty years ago, when it was debated by Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun. Our party friends ask us to await the completion of

AN IMPOSSIBLE JOB -the securing of a fixed tariff adjustment before pressing our demands for financial and monoplistic reforms, but there is per-haps little danger that our people will heed the advice of our party friends and stay our demands for the reforms until the tariff question is permanently adjusted. One in awaiting results by the educational methods. The danger is that we may be tempted to gather together all the material possible without regard to its fitness into a

party, and without drill or discipline, go forth to battle and risk everything on the chances of a single engagement, in which failure would destroy all hope of future success, and in which our humiliation would be couplete and final, but if we should be successful in such a chance engagement—when the chances are against us, our condition would be little if any better—we would sacrifice our prid of examination, deput, from our ur pride of organization-depart from our

NOBLE PURPOSES.

and to awake to a realization of the fact that our noble organization had sunk to the level of a political party to be held together by the dispensation of political leags and fishes, and as useless for reform as the old parties now are, furnishing a third feast for parties now are, farmsing a third least for political vultures, from which patriots and nonest reformers would turn it shame and disgust. The Alliance method promises better results, and it is a method that is equally applicable to Democratic Texas or kepublican Kansas—a method that recog-nizes the fact that political parties are composed of the people equally honest on either side, and that political parties should be controlled in the interest of the people, and a method that expressly excludes that appeal to passion which blinds the under-standing to the importance and the accept-ance of truth. But let us see if it is practiance of truth. But let us see if it is practi-cable to secure. Alliance demands through the use of

EXISTING PARTY MACHINERY. "Both of the old parties have party machinery, and at the bottom of this party machinery and at the bottom of this party machinery is the primary, club or township meeting. When the people (Democrats and Republicans), can make a declaration of principles and elect delegates to advocate and support this declaration of principles in the county convention, which, too, makes a declaration of principles, and elects delegates to advocate its declaration. Texas, as the demands of the Alliance will be engrafted in the platform of the Demoratio party, and of course the men that are nominated will have to stand on the party platform, but this thing is so far off that nothing can be said with any certainty, all that has been said is nothing more nor less than conjecture. None of us know."

Texterpar's openion.

This morning's exercises opened with a large crowd of people present, consisting of delegates and citizens of Waco.

The chairman, Mr. Hannah, brought forward and introduced Gen. Stockhouse, a prominent Alliance magnate from South Carolina, who spoke quite eloquently as the 'Financial Demons'.

Texas, as the demands of the Alliance will be no third party in the country convention, which principles, and elects delegates to advecate its decharation of principles, and elects delegates to advecate and support lis declaration of principles in the state convention, which in turn makes a declaration of principles in the state convention, which is turn makes a declaration of principles and elects delegates to advecate and support lis declaration of principles in the state convention, which proclaims through its platform the principles in the favored classes, could be evogable to envogable the favored classes, which there anything impracticable in all who favored classes and protection there could be no possible hope of their resolution of the agricultural classes in the sedences of economical povernments in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

This chairman, Mr. Hannah, brought forward and introduced Gen. Stockhouse, a prominent Alliance magnate from South Carolina, who spoke quite eloquently and the country convention, which principles, and elects delegates to advecate and support of the favored classes, and they support to the favored classes, and there are pointical questions, and they support the favored classes and elects delegates to advecate and support to guide the party administration of the matter anything in the country of the favored classes and there are p

men, whether they are
ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP
in the order or not, is there anything impracticable in all who favor these demands,
taking pessession of this party machinery
and running it in the interest of Alliance demands! It only requires that a majority shall have been educated to support these demands and until we can get the support demands and until we can get the support of such educated majority there can be no reforms of permanance or value. We are now laboring in a non-partisan sprit to bring existing political parties to the support of Alliance demands, and the fact that many of both the old parties have come to the support of these demands affords both encouragement and warning, encourages us encouragement and warning, encourges us us to hope that enough of

us to nope that enough of
BOTH THE OLD PARTIES
can be brought to the support of these demands to insure their success. The rank
and file of both the old parties are honest.
They have only been misled by the party
leaders and party press. They can and will
be brought to see that their best interests
will be subserved by the success of Alliance. will be subserved by the success of Alliance

trying political ordeal last year in her state elections. The exciting issue was based on the necessity of reforms in the policy of the state government. The reformers went into the Democratic primaries and political clubs, as we have suggested, for securing the success of Alliance demands, and secured the nomination of a ticket plodged to the reforms demanded. This led to a Democratic bolt, and an effort at fusion by the bolters with the colored Republicans of that state, who compose a majority of the voters of the state. We think we do not claim too much when we claim that but for the existence of the organization known as the

FARMERS' ALLIANCE, white and colored, the dangers of that or-deal would have been increased a thousand

"We have alinded to the South Carolina ordeal for two purposes—first, to illustrate the possibilities for accomplishment by honest, carnest work in the primaries or political clubs. God helps those who help homesty." The great mass of the voters themselves. The great mass of the voters of the United States. Democratic and Republican, can but help themselves by intelligent and earnest work in their party

primaries, or political clubs.
Alliance members, or those who favor Alliance demands, who fail to do their duty at their party primaries or political clubs fail in the discharge of their duty at the most important point. Idle sentiment will never win in a contest with organized moneyed monopoly. We want no duty political work. Our demands are depend-

ent on for this support. Our order calls no one into the support of its demands, every member of the order possesses intact his 'religious and political freedom,' hence the greater necessity that every man who favors Alliance demands should give their earnest and active support. The fact that the Alliance, white and colored, saved the state of South Carolina from the horrors of a bitter race conflict should teach us the necessity and importance of cultivating the

closest possible fraternal relations with our BRETHEEN OF THE COLORED ALLIANCE. They stand with us in the support of Alli-ance demands, and should receive from us all possible aid and encouragement. The interests of the races are identical, and we should by fair treatment of our colored brethren, bring from out of sight all politi-

cal race antagonisms.

"That there was no race conflict in South bond of brotherhood, which was too strong and too serviceable to both races to b broken or disturbed by the political up-heaval, and to-day the two races in that state stand nearer together in sympathy and interest than they have ever done be-

A CONVENTION IN '92.

"There is to be a convention composed of representatives from all the reform organigations which is to meet at a place to be designated by the executive board the 23d day of February, 1892, when the demands of each organization will receive careful consideration and at which it is hoped that all those organizations may agree upon a point, set of demands and also upon the wisest method of enforcement of these de-

"it may be useless to speculate so far in advance of the meeting of that convention what will be its actions. The demands of all the separate organications must as far as possible be brought into harmony and agreement, then the

question of INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION. or action through the use of existing politi-cal machinery can only be passed upon conditionally, dependent upon what will be the should be found when the conventions meet that one or both of said conventions pledge their support to our joint demands, there will be no necessity for independent action, for all these organizations are working for

PRINCIPLE, NOT PARTY.
and will co-operate with either party to secure their joint demands. Party senti-ment will not weigh in the balance against self-interest and self-preservation. If, however, it should be found that both the old parties are still controlled by the money purse—that the demands of the original producers, the toiling millions fail to be recognized by the conventions of either of the old parties, the February convention can arrange for another convention to consider the question of independent political action and authorized to select standard bearers to lead such independent political movement, if such independent movement should be determined on at that time by such convention.

care of party machinery, of the responsi-bility for party management, both of which are repugnant to our declaration of pur-pose, and as we believe to true Alilance policy. We had no such declaration. The feeling among the rank and file of the The feeling among the runs and the of the people of this sountry is that we have had too much party politics. The average taxpayer, producer and consumer feel little interest up the distribution of the political loaves and fishes, but since he turned his attention to the study of

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS
he has determined to demand equal, protoction and equal opportunities with the privi-

The trouble now is that the privileges classes—the rich corpora ions—dictate in financial policy of the government, whether Republican or Democratic. As an indistration of how it is done, may be crited that committee of six appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to present the test in behalf of the business interests of the country against the passage of the bill providing for the free collage of sliver. There is nothing partisan about that committee of six, or the body that sends them. They are as non-partisan in financial matters as the Alliance. They as a matter of SENTIMENT OR POLICY divide on the tariff question; they may contribute boothe to decounch the election of either political party in the interest of the continuance of the reign of phitographs of stand tenether in support of money of me

stand together in support of moneyed managing they never divide on the confest between the classes and masses.

"The founders of our noble order saw the

now, annough so much has been gates in securing the attention of the masses of the people! Those who have been our people! Those who have been our peoples whose counsel we have followed without question, are opposed to demands which we believe to be just, reasonable and necessary to them as unworthy of argument or promote of consideration, so only worth.

their attention or support.

WANTED—NEW STANDARD BEARERS.

"This imposes the necessity of selecting new standard bearers—men in full sympathy with the domands for reform, men of spotless character and ability.

"How great our responsibility at this point. It may not be improper to remark at this point that should the few United States senators and congressmen who have been elected in the interest of reform be been elected in the interest of reform be placed at the tail-end of unimportant com-mittees so as to discount reform influence and warn the people not to send more of the same kind. It fikely will not retard the nonest reform work, and the advance guard may hopefully await the

any noperative was the array and a reinforcements.

In view of what has been accomplished by the non-partisan method of teaching the necessity and importance of financial reforms, with the very limited means at command for the work of propagandism, and in the face of so poverful an opera-tion, the fixed financial policy of both the old parties backed by their party-leaders and party press, will we now attempt to organize a third or any other political party with its invitable boodle and dirty political methods. Perish forever the thought of such monumental folly. The rank and file of both the old parties, freed from the blinding effects of sectional hate, race antagonisms and

SLAVISH PARTISAN WORSHIP will bring their parties to the support of just financial reforms, with or without the old party leaders, and with or without the just recognition of the rights of the of this great country. With financial legislation that would be just and fair to the farmers and wealth producers and safely officered, the old parties could return with better hopes of success to the work of tariff adjustment, people, admonished by the experience of the past, would remain on guard to see that crooked political methods and inequal financial legislation shall never again be permitted to exert bodding influence in the government of this reunited and regenerated country.

"Reform is in the air."

"It is in order for political parties to call for

"It is in order for political parties to carrie, the recruit and draw out the mercenary. But our old party leaders and old party press have one argument that they say, decide the case against us, our demands are unconstitutional; therefore they decline to argue their importance or necessity. Our est efforts to obtain necessary reform through the ballot box some of them class with socialism, communists or Ninitism; therefore our demands are only worthy of ridicule and denunciation. In their judgment monopoly has so hedged itself in by constitutional exactment. That he left undisturbed to complete its work of destruction. This speech closed the morning session."

OPPOSED TO IT.

A Minority Out-Cropping of a Third Party Spirit to be Vigorously Set Upon.

Special to the Gazette. WACO, TEX., April 23.-A GAZETTE reporter to-day overheard a conversation be-tween two prominent men in Alliance circles, the sum and substance of which is that in the committee room this afternoon resolu-tions were drawn up which will be offered on to-morrow and passed by an overwhelming majority declaring against any third party move whatever; also there would be no delegate sent on the 19th of May to Cincinnati by the Farmers' Alliance. They also said there was a third party spirit represented here by a small number, but they were being sat upon severely— so much so that no fears of a third party move were anticipated by the majority, who are true Democrats.
It is understood that Dr. Macune regret very much the outcropping here of a third

These men in conversation to-day said it was a "sure thing" that no third party move would be made by the order. They principles were being agitated, for the purpose of engrafting or inculcating into the Democratic party the just and right prin-ciples of the Alliance. They claim that the any are to be blamed for the mistakes of

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION TO-DAY. Resolutions were offered and carried unan-imously to the effect that Mr. Hall, presi-dent of the Missouri Alliance, editor of the Missouri Alliance state organ, and chairman of the executive com-mittee, hand in his resignation as member as the executive board, and de-

claring that in case he refuses to send it in he shall be fired bodlly on account of his opposition to Dr. Macune at the Ocala, Florida, Alliance convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The members of the conference were this afternoon the guests of the Waco time by such convention.

"IN AN INDEPENDENT invasion of the political field the independents would not be charged with the the city, visiting the great artesian wells."

afternoon the guests of the Waco Board of Trade. First they were put in carringes and driven over the city, visiting the great artesian wells.